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seem almost entirely subjective. True, while he is evidently an ardent admirer of Euripides, as is natural, he is not a thorough-paced encomiast, as he has shown by his strictures on the *Alkestis*, and he admits freely the weaknesses of his hero. But for all that he is intolerant of much that less fastidious critics would pass by, and can lay claim to the *animus suspicax* which Bentley demands for the guild, and in his eyes "he is more in fault who darkens the poet's good name by defending one spurious verse than he who deprives the poet of two good and genuine verses."

As a specimen of his Euripidean work, Dr. Wheeler has taken two of the earlier pieces, the *Alkestis* and the *Hippolytos*, because their build is clearer, and any interference by the interpolator with the natural development would be more evident than in the later poems. A detailed statement of the changes which Dr. Wheeler proposes, prepared for this number of the *Journal*, is necessarily omitted for want of room. Especially important is the hint which the author gives of the evidence which he has gathered that Euripidean interpolations are due in some measure to inserting trimeters in order to make up for cutting choral passages; and the use which he makes of the *Ἰππόλυτος χαλοπτόμενος* in reconstructing passages of our *Hippolytos* is ingenious and interesting. Everywhere Dr. Wheeler has the courage of his opinions, and in one place he does not hesitate to pronounce a passage much admired by Valckenaer nothing but a spurious piece of patch-work; and this thorough honesty of conviction, which I have emphasized before, is much needed in the work of American philologists, to whose ranks Dr. Wheeler is a valuable accession.

B. L. G.

Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets, with an Historical Introduction and Explanatory Notes. By HENRY M. TYLER, Professor of Greek and Latin in Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Boston, Ginn & Heath, 1879.

Based on Buchholz's well-known Anthologie. With what care and knowledge the work has been done may be seen from the following samples of the commentary, culled from the first few pages. Kallinos 1, 1 (the very first note), "μέχρ'ις: The form is epic though not used in Homer." As it happens, the parallel passage cited by the commentators is Il. 24, 128: τέο μέχρ'ις ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχέων. Homer uses the word only twice, once as above, once in the form

μέλι, Il. 13, 143. V. 13, "εἰ: used by the poets, where Attic prose would use ἄν." To say nothing of the loose form of the note, why ἄν instead of ἦν? So just afterward, v. 17, the note has ἄν τι πάθῃ, the text ἦν. On Tyrtaios, 10, 25, it was surely unnecessary to call the attention of the pupils of Smith College to the antique candor of αἰδοῖα. Solon, 4, 6 "πειθόμενοι: suggests the idea of yielding to persuasion," very much as μεγάλην (v. 3) suggests the idea of "great." The crown of scholarship, however, is to be found in the annotation on Mimnermos, 2, 14, "Αἰδοῖν: the use of the *feminine* form, as referring to a place, belongs to the later Greek." This discovery is Professor Tyler's own. But then he has had peculiar advantages. This extension of Comte's saying, this great revelation *l'enfer se féminise* could only have been made by a teacher of exceptional opportunities. Das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan.

B. L. G.

The Frisian Language and Literature: A Historical Study. By W. T. HEWETT.

This is an excellent monograph, not only on the language and literature of the Frisians, but also on their history. The first part, "on the early extent of Frisia," is particularly valuable because it puts in a convenient shape and place all the references to the subject in the classical and later writers. The amount of the extant literature is, while succinct, yet complete and accurate.

The "brief review of Frisian forms and inflections" is still based on Heyne, Rask and Helfenstein. We think the author should have gone beyond them, especially in the phonology. The late researches have shown that the predominance of the primitive vowels a, i, u, in Frisian, as in Gothic, is not so great and striking as the above authorities think it to be.

H. C. G. B.